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Definitions

Where terms are defined in the RMA they have not been repeated here. For clarity the following additional terms are defined:

Adaptive Management Technique means staging the development of aquaculture within Aquaculture Management Areas to allow any actual or potential adverse cumulative effects to be determined by environmental monitoring. Further aquaculture development will be dependent on whether or not there are adverse environmental effects from the first stage of development.

Ancillary Providing subsidiary support for, or is secondary to an identified activity, use or development, and includes for example - fenders, handrails, seating, weather protection devices, bicycle racks, refuse facilities, water and sewage reticulation, power and telecommunication cables, and minor facilities normally associated with port structures, buildings and activities.

Aquaculture For the purposes of this Plan any activity associated with the breeding, collection, cultivation, growing or harvesting of fin fish, shellfish, marine vegetation or other forms of aquatic life for sale and/or consumption, which are controlled by section 12 and 15 of the Act and may include: the placement or erection of structures or other equipment; the disturbance of the foreshore and seabed (other than for the purpose of lawfully harvesting any plant or animal), the deposition of any matter on the foreshore or seabed; the occupation and use of the seabed or water in the coastal marine area, in order to facilitate and/or control the breeding, collection, including spat catching, cultivation, growing and/or harvesting of finfish, shellfish, marine vegetation, or other forms of aquatic life.

This definition does not include any lawful collection or harvesting of any plant or animal controlled by MoF under Fisheries Act legislation.

Aquaculture Activity(ies) means marine farming or spat catching or both.

Aquaculture Management Area (AMA) means an operative Aquaculture Management Area and an area that has been defined in the coastal marine area for

the primary purpose of carrying out aquaculture activities. Aquaculture activities outside an Aquaculture Management Area are prohibited.

Assimilative capacity means the quantity of contaminant that can be discharged into a body of water without producing a harmful or irreversible biological impact.

Atua Deity.

Bathymetry Depth of water. Bathymetry is mapped using bathymetric contours, which show lines of equal depth, in a similar way that topographic contours show lines of equal altitude.

Beach nourishment The placement of sediment by artificial means on the foreshore or seabed within a nearshore sediment system. Usually the imported material is of similar physical characteristics to the material already present. Beach nourishment is most commonly carried out as a coastal protection measure. It is not considered to be a reclamation, because its primary purpose is not to create new land.

Benthic Of or living on the seabed.

Building Any covered or partially covered structure, whether or not it is enclosed, including sheds used for the storage and/or transhipment of cargo, administration buildings, workshops, garages, substations, toilet facilities and passenger embarking and disembarking buildings. It does not include fenders, piles, pontoons, ramps, handrails, chimneys, aerials, lift towers, lighting poles, cranes, derricks, mechanical wind turbines, cargo stacking and lifting devices, conveyors, machinery rooms and flagpoles.

Capital works dredging The disturbance of the seabed by the excavation and removal of material in order to provide increased water depths beyond existing approved levels.

Careening area An area where ships are turned on one side for cleaning, caulking and related maintenance.

Coastal compartment A discrete part of the coast, within which material on the foreshore and seabed actively moves with changing wave conditions. Coastal compartments are often bounded by rocky headlands.

Coastal margin disposal The placement of dredged material, or of solid matter onto the foreshore, and possibly also the seabed, at the interface of the land and the sea. This may include the techniques of beach nourishment, habitat enhancement, and fill for authorised reclamations.

Coastal protection measure Any structure or work erected, placed or carried out on or adjacent to the foreshore so as to alter natural coastal processes, in order to protect land above MHWS from the adverse effects of natural coastal hazards. Examples of coastal protection structures include seawalls, groynes, riprap and gabion baskets. Examples of coastal protection works include beach nourishment and dune rehabilitation.

Coastal water Water within estuaries, inlets, harbour and embayments, and those areas immediately adjoining these as shown on Map 19.1 of Chapter 19.

Comprehensive Coastal Management Plan A plan for one or more adjacent coastal compartments that has been prepared in accordance with Appendix K.

Consultation Communication between persons for the purposes of the RMA. Consultation may have a range of purposes, including the collection or dissemination of information, or identification or resolution of issues, consultation should satisfy the following guidelines:

- a Consultation must be no mere formality, the party obliged to consult must bring to the process a willingness to change; to consult is not merely to tell.

- b The party being consulted must be adequately informed; they must have access to sufficient information so that they can make an intelligent and useful response to the proposals being put forward.

- c Sufficient time must be allowed.

- d Provision should be made for consultation with Tangata Whenua which is early, meaningful and on-going, and which is as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Maori.

“Consult” and “Consulting” have corresponding meanings.

Contact recreation Recreational activities which have a reasonable probability of the participant(s) being immersed. It includes, but is not limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, jet skiing, surfing and sailing on sailboards or small centreboard yachts.

Conventional inter-tidal aquaculture activities means the carrying out of inter-tidal aquaculture activities on racks or in cages.

Conventional long line aquaculture activities means the carrying out of aquaculture activities on long lines.

Conventional oyster farming The inter-tidal farming of oysters on racks.

Conventional mussel farming The deep water farming of mussels on long lines.

Dam or Impoundment Any structure or work erected in the CMA which results in the removal of an area of foreshore and seabed from the natural ebb and flow of the tide and/or results in the artificial raising of water levels. The entry and exit of coastal water may be artificially controlled on either a permanent or temporary basis.

An impoundment involves the artificial control of tidal action, and the impoundment of predominantly coastal water.

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A dam results in the artificial raising of water levels, and involves predominantly fresh water derived from streams or rivers, or from stormwater collection systems.

Damming or impoundment does not include reclamation or drainage, which result in the creation of dry land.

Debris See “Marine Debris”

Deemed coastal permit means a current marine farming lease or licence granted under the Marine Farming Act 1971.

Defence training exercises The discharge of projectiles from naval vessels, aircraft or from Defence facilities on land into the air and water of the CMA in those areas identified as Defence Exercise Areas on the maps. Such ships, aircraft or army personnel to include those from the NZ Defence Forces and any associated fleet, airforce or army while on joint exercises. For the purposes of this Plan, Defence Training Exercises in identified Defence Exercise Areas does not include underwater explosives training exercises, involving the release of explosives by divers.

Demolition or Removal Removing or dismantling of a structure.

Drainage The removal of coastal water from any part of the CMA, resulting in the creation of a dry area. This activity is usually associated with the construction of stop banks around the perimeter of the area to be drained. Drainage does not necessarily involve the raising of the surface level of the land above MHWS. However, drainage removes part of the CMA from inundation by the tide, and thus from the natural functioning of marine processes.

Drainage Systems River and stream mouths, irrigation or land drainage canals, stormwater or wastewater pipes.

Ecological District The recognition that the coastline is made up of different areas which have their own distinctive pattern of ecosystems and special features which can be determined by a consideration of the elements that have the greatest influence, for example the topography, geology (e.g. mud, sand or rocky foreshore or seabed), climate (prevailing wind, exposure) biological features and communities (naturally occurring plants in a particular habitat).

In terms of using indigenous plants from the same ecological district, this would mean using plants grown from seed or plant stock obtained if possible from the same area of vegetation or similar nearby sites, or from the same catchment or local areas as the planting site and planting in ecologically appropriate places; e.g. using plants appropriate for the habitat into which they are to be located, for example species naturally occurring in saltmarsh, mud/mangrove, duneland or rock/cliff habitat.

Entertainment facilities Land or buildings in which facilities are provided for at a charge to the public, or by private reservation, for indoor recreation and entertainment, or for the promotion of physical health or beauty culture. Entertainment facilities may include premises licensed under the sale of Liquor Act, theatres, cinemas, cabarets, clubs, amusement galleries, gymnasiums, sauna, or figure control clinics.

Entities that own or hold the long-term commercial harvesting rights in affected fisheries means quota owners in Quota Management Area (as defined under the Fisheries Act 1983) fisheries and fishing permit holders in non-Quota Management System (as defined under the Fisheries Act 1983) fisheries.

Exotic plant Any plant that is not native to New Zealand i.e. not indigenous.

Functional need That a site or location in the coastal marine area is necessary for an activity to be able to be carried out.

Gross floor area Gross floor area is the sum of the gross area of any or all of the floors of all buildings on a particular site/structure, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings or, in the absence of walls, from the exterior edge of the floor.

Except as otherwise provided, where floor to floor vertical distance exceeds 6m, the gross floor area of the building or part of the building so affected shall be taken as the volume of that space in cubic metres divided by 3.6.

In particular, gross floor area includes:

- a Basement space except as specifically excluded by this definition.
- b Elevator shafts, stairwells and lobbies at each floor unless specifically excluded by this definition.
- c Interior roof space providing headroom of 2.4m or more whether or not a floor has been laid.
- d Floor spaces in interior balconies and mezzanines.
- e Floor space in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways, porches if not more than 50% of the perimeter of these spaces is enclosed, except that a parapet not higher than 1.2m or a railing not less than 50% open and not higher than 1.4m shall not constitute an enclosure
- f All other floor space not specifically excluded.

The gross floor area of a building shall not include:

- Uncovered steps.
- Interior roof space having less than 2.4m headroom.
- Floor space in terraces (open or roofed) external balconies, breezeways (other

than breezeways occupied by permitted car parking) or porches (A "breezeway" is a roofed outdoor area) provided that not more than 50% of the perimeter of these spaces is enclosed and provided that a parapet not higher than 1.2m or a railing not less than 50% open and not higher than 1.4m shall not constitute an enclosure.

- Basement space for stairs, escalators and elevators essential for access, or for servicing a floor used only for car parking or loading.
- Other basement space to an equivalent maximum floor area ratio of 1 except that the space excluded shall not be used in the calculation of permitted parking.
- Required parking and/or loading spaces.
- Car parking in basement space (including manoeuvring areas, access aisles and access ramps) except that the space excluded shall not be used in the calculation of permitted parking.
- Non-habitable floor space in approved structures.
- Any entrance foyer/lobby or part of it including the void forming an integral part of it (being a primary means of access to a building) which is open to the public, is accessed directly from a public place and has an over-head clearance of not less than 6m.

Hapu Sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.

Hauraki Gulf All of the CMA on the east coast of the Auckland Region, including all harbours, estuaries, inlets and embayments.

Hazardous Substance means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any substance

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- a with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - i explosiveness
 - ii flammability
 - iii a capacity to oxidise
 - iv corrosiveness
 - v toxicity (including chronic toxicity)
 - vi ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or
- b which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition:

Height Height shall be measured as the vertical distance between the highest part of the building or structure above mean sea level. No account shall be taken of items such as chimneys, aerials, lift towers, lighting poles, cranes, derricks, mechanical wind turbines, cargo stacking and lifting devices, conveyors, machinery rooms and flagpoles.

Impoundment See “Dam”.

Inner coastal water Is all that coastal water which is NOT Open Coastal Water and for the purposes of this Plan is has been identified as that area shown on Figure 19.1. in Chapter 19.

Introduced plant The planting or transplanting of indigenous plants that are not naturally occurring.

Iwi Maori tribe, usually a number of Hapu with a common ancestor.

Kaitiaki The Tangata Whenua guardian who exercises the ancestral responsibilities of Kaitiakitanga.

Lawful Structure A structure that has all the required approvals.

Litter All man-made materials that are deposited on the foreshore, whether by wave action or human disposal. This includes plastics, glass, metals and other synthetic materials.

London Dumping Convention 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (sometimes known as the “London Convention” or the “London Dumping Convention”).

Mahinga mataitai reserves Food resource reserves developed in accordance with regulations arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.

Maintenance and repair Work carried out:

- a in order to maintain the structure in a good and safe working condition (including painting); and
- b which does not use materials which alter the form or external appearance of the structure in more than a minor way, and
- c does not change the area occupied by the structure.

Maintenance dredging. Dredging of the bed of the sea necessary to maintain water depths to previously approved levels, for the safe and convenient navigation of vessels, in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities, including marina developments.

Maimai A structure to be used for the purpose of game bird shooting.

Manaakitanga Expression of hospitality towards people.

Mangrove Colonisation Where it can be identified from historical records, including aerial or other photos,

that mangroves are growing in areas where they were previously absent.

Mangrove Removal Partially or wholly removing, burying or clearing mangroves, including the pruning of branches, removal at the trunk, digging out by hand or hand held implement, or machine, the removal of root systems, or the pulling-out of seedlings.

Mangrove Seedling: A mangrove that:

- a has a single supple stem and is no more than 60 cm (0.6 metres) tall; and
- b shows no reproductive capability (i.e has no propagules (seed pods) or flowers).

Maori land Maori customary land and Maori freehold land.

Marae The focal point of Maori cultural, spiritual, social, political and economic activity. The term Marae, as used in this context, refers to the complex of buildings and land which make up the meeting house, dining hall, and include developments such as Kaumatua (elders) housing, kohanga reo (language nest), Kokiri units (skills training centres) and other supporting facilities.

Marina A comprehensively designed facility primarily for the accommodation of boats, comprising berths, pontoons and piers, and any associated reclamations and breakwaters. A marina may also include land based areas for car parking and associated facilities and servicing. Established marinas are identified as Marina Management Areas on the plan maps. Where a marina has resource consent (or a deemed resource consent as a result of empowering legislation) for expansion beyond its current geographic limits, the respective Marina Management Area includes any such authorised expansion.

NB: marina facilities above MHWS are not subject to control by this Plan.

Marina Berths Structures used to berth a vessel; including pontoons, piers, gangways, piles and other ancillary fixtures.

Marine debris Natural material that is deposited on the foreshore by the action of waves and currents. This includes driftwood, shells and seaweed.

Marine disposal The placement of dredged material, or of solid matter, onto the sea bed entirely within the CMA, but excluding coastal margin disposal.

Marine Farming means:

a breeding, hatching, cultivating, rearing, or on-growing of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed for harvest; and

b includes any operation in support of, or in preparation for, marine farming; but

c does not include any of the things in paragraph (a):

i done under regulations made under section 301 of the Fisheries Act 1996; or

ii if the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed are not within the exclusive and continuous possession or control of the holder of a marine farming permit; or

iii if the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed cannot be distinguished or kept separate from naturally occurring fish aquatic life, or seaweed.

Marine Farming Authorisation means an authorisation to carry out marine farming activities issued by the Ministry of Fisheries under the Marine Farming Act 1971.

Marine Farming Lease or Licence means a lease or licence to carry out marine farming issued by the Ministry of Fisheries under the Marine Farming Act 1971.

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Marine Protected Area A part of the marine environment given legal protection in order to ensure the preservation of marine flora and fauna, habitats and ecosystems. In addition, marine protected areas may support a variety of associated uses, including scientific study, education, public use and enjoyment and tourism. A range of mechanisms is available for the legal protection of marine areas, including regulations or Taiapure under the Fisheries Act 1983, and Marine Reserves under the Marine Reserves Act 1971.

Maritime Event A maritime related event which may include a public performance.

MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (known as “MARPOL 73/78” or “MARPOL”), in particular Annexes I and II.

Mauri Life force, life essence.

Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) The height of mean high water springs shall be determined as:

The average of the heights of each pair of successive high waters during that period of about 24 hours in each semi-lunation (approximately every 14 days) when the range of tides is greatest.

Minor upgrading of Electricity Transmission Structures

An increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of electricity and associated telecommunication lines, utilising existing support structures, and includes:

- a the addition of circuits and/or conductors; or
- b re-conductoring with higher capacity conductors; or
- c the resagging of conductors; or
- d the addition or replacement of more efficient insulators; or
- e the addition of earthwires (which may contain a telecommunication line e.g. fibre optic) earthpeaks and lightning rods.

Minor upgrading shall not include:

- i An increase in the voltage of the line unless the line was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage but has been operating at a reduced voltage.

Mooring Any weight, pile or article placed in or on the foreshore or seabed for the purpose of securing a vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure; and includes any float, wire, rope, or other device attached or connected to such weight, pile or article, but does not include an anchor which is normally removed with a vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure when it leaves a site or anchorage or the non-permanent laying and relaying of buoys. For the purpose of this plan a mooring is not defined as a structure.

Motor vehicle Any vehicle powered by an engine and used or capable of being used for land transport. This definition includes but is not limited to trucks, bulldozers, cars, motorbikes, four wheel drive vehicles and hovercraft.

Nearshore sediment system An area usually comprised of dune, beach and seabed sands extending from the landward limit of sediment exchange to a seaward depth of closure or nil offshore sediment exchange. The system is usually laterally defined by visible headlands composed of rock, sandstone or mudstone, or significant terrestrial water courses that limit or prevent the longshore exchange of sediments with other systems.

Natural character Those qualities and values of the coastal environment which derive from the presence of natural features and natural processes. These qualities include the presence of indigenous vegetation and habitats, landforms, landscapes, the historic, aesthetic, cultural and spiritual values of natural features, the functioning of natural processes and the maintenance of high water quality. Although not excluding structures and human activities, areas of natural character derive their predominant influence, character or identity from the presence of natural values and processes.

Navigational aid Any buoy, beacon, light, marker, sign, fog signal apparatus or radio device erected, moored, or placed in the CMA in aid of navigation. For the purposes of this Plan, navigational aids do not include light houses.

Network With respect to stormwater and wastewater activities, a system of pipes, open channels and associated ancillary structures for the purpose of conveying, diverting, storing, treating, or discharging stormwater or wastewater.

Open coastal water Water that is remote from estuaries, inlets, harbours and embayments and for the purposes of this plan has been defined as that area shown on Figure 19.1 in Chapter 19.

Open space Unrestricted, unconfined accessible expanse or common area available to the public at no charge.

Outer Zone The area beyond the Settling Zone that is still impacted by stormwater runoff, but to a lesser extent as shown on Plan Map Series 5.

Overflow A discharge from a combined sewer or wastewater network resulting from a lack of conveyance capacity within in the network.

Sub-categories:

Dry weather overflow

An overflow that occurs during dry weather flow.

Wet weather overflow

An overflow that occurs at a time other than when dry weather flow is occurring within the network.

Pumping station overflow

An overflow that occurs due to lack of pumping capacity, whether via a constructed outfall pipe or a point upstream such as a manhole.

Formal overflow

An overflow from a constructed relief pipe or identified relief point through which a discharge is planned when the conveyance capacity of the wastewater network at that point is exceeded.

Papakāinga Residential occupancy on any ancestral land owned by Maori.

Papatuanuku Earth Mother.

Pelagic Of, or living in the open sea.

Port activities Navigation, anchoring, mooring, berthing, manoeuvring and servicing (including repairs and maintenance) of vessels and barges, the embarking and disembarking of passengers, loading, unloading and storage of cargo and the use of buildings or structures associated with these activities.

Precautionary approach Means that when there is uncertainty about the nature, extent, intensity and duration of potentially significant adverse effects arising from the subdivision, use, development or protection of natural and physical resources and those adverse effects cannot currently be fully assessed due to inadequate information or understanding, then local authorities should act cautiously when making decisions and take the degree of that uncertainty into account.

Preservation In relation to any Coastal Protection Area or Cultural Heritage sites, buildings, places or areas, or other resource, means the maintenance, so far as is practicable, of its intrinsic values.

Protection In relation to any Coastal Protection Area or Cultural Heritage place or area, means its maintenance, so far as is practicable in its current state, but may include:

- a restoration to some former state;
- b augmentation or enhancement;
- c in the case of a Coastal Protection Area, its expansion.

Public access Unobstructed admission to space which is available for public use.

Public Performance Concerts, festivals, carnivals, exhibitions, boat shows and sporting events and

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the use of buildings or structures associated with these activities.

Public recreation facilities Premises used for non commercial recreation, includes waiting and viewing areas, seating or decking areas, which may be landscaped. It may include associated activities such as swimming, fishing, walking etc. which are activities of public enjoyment.

Ranginui Sky Father.

Rahui A form of temporary restriction on the use of and access to particular areas or food resources for a special purpose or function, including conservation, restoration, and respect for the dead.

Reclamation Any permanent filling of an area previously inundated by coastal water either at or above mean high water spring mark, whether or not it is contiguous with the land, so that the filled surface is raised above the natural level of MHWS, and thus creates dry land, removed from the ebb and flow of the tide. For the purposes of this Plan, reclamations do not include piles, pylons, ramps, rubble mound breakwaters, filling behind seawalls, (unless the purpose of the seawall and filling is primarily for the purpose of creating land) or beach nourishment where the newly created land is still subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. Beach nourishment does not have a “hard edge” and is usually done with sediment of the same size as that on the beach.

Reconstruction To rebuild or erect to the same or similar specifications, materials, scale, location and design to that which existed immediately prior to the demolition, removal or loss of part or all of a structure.

Restaurant, cafe, food hall Premises in which food and drink is sold, generally for consumption on the premises. May include premises licensed under the sale of Liquor Act. However sale of food may also be for consumption off the premises.

Restricted discretionary activity A discretionary activity within the meaning of the RMA, but where the ARC has, in accordance with section 68(3B) of the Act, restricted the exercise of its discretion.

The term “restricted discretionary activity” has been used in this Plan to clearly distinguish activities for which the ARC has restricted its discretion from discretionary activities which have not been so limited.

Retail premises Premises from which goods, merchandise, equipment or services are sold, exposed, displayed or offered for sale or direct hire to the public and, for the purpose of Port Management Area 5, these are deemed to include market activities, showrooms, boat brokers, post office, banking facilities, currency exchanges, ticketing and travel agencies and takeaway food bars, drycleaners, exhibition facilities, real estate agents and travel agencies. Retail premises do not include service stations, motor vehicle showrooms, sales or service, restaurants or cafes.

Sediment budget An estimate of the various inputs, losses and internal transfers of sediment that occur within a coastal system. A net loss to the sediment budget occurs when outputs exceed inputs. A net gain to the sediment budget occurs when inputs exceed outputs.

Settling Zone The near shore marine or estuarine environment within which most (nominally 75%) catchment derived contaminants (including sediment and sediment bound contaminants) settle and accumulate. The primary settling zones within the Auckland Region are as shown on Map Series 5. [E508/04/52 Ports of Auckland Ltd]

Sewage from land Human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body waste. This definition is in relation to sewage generated from land.

Sewage from a ship or off-shore installation

- a drainage and other wastes from any form of toilet, urinal, or WC scupper;
- b drainage from any dispensary, sick bay, or other medical premises, via wash basins, wash tubs and scuppers located in such premises;

- c drainage from spaces containing live animals; and
- d other waste waters mixed with a, b or c above.

Sign A visual device displaying a message or notice to the public, either by images or words, for the purposes of:

- a identifying a product, business, or service;
- b giving direction, or public information;
- c aiding navigation or providing information for public health or safety;

together with any frame, supporting device and any associated equipment.

Signs for the purpose of this Plan include:

- i electric, artificially lit or flashing signs;
- ii sign boards affixed to a structure
- iii signs over decks, porticoes and balconies, including awnings;
- iv window signs displayed, or affixed to any windows;
- v art work, messages or notices painted on a building, or site;
- vi banners, flags and wind socks, blimps;
- vii billboards, sandwich boards or posters.

Soft coasts Coasts comprised of unconsolidated materials, which are readily transported by wind, waves and currents.

Solid matter Matter originally sourced from above mean high water springs such as rock, soil, concrete, timber, steel, vessels and refuse but excluding liquids, such as sewage effluent, stormwater and trade wastes.

Spat means any lifecycle stage or size-range of any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed that is declared by the chief executive of the Ministry of Fisheries by notice in the Gazette to be spat for the purposes of the Fisheries Act 1983.

Spat catching means the taking of spat.

Special Event An organised event involving activities which have a functional need to be undertaken in the CMA, and which require temporary exclusive use of part of the CMA. This may include recreational or other activities, on the surface of water, and/or in, on, under or over the foreshore or seabed.

Stormwater Notwithstanding the definition of "stormwater" in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement, for the purposes of this Plan "stormwater" means surface water runoff (and any contaminants contained therein) from land or the external surface of any structure which is discharged to a water body or land as a result of rainfall, excluding the discharge of contaminants from any industrial or trade process listed in the Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water Schedule 3: Industrial or Trade Processes as a High Risk Site. [E508/04/53 Ports of Auckland Ltd]

Stormwater or Wastewater Network Utility Operator For the purposes of Objectives 5.3.1 to 5.3.6, Policies 5.4.1 to 5.4.13 and Rules 5.5.10 to 5.5.21 of the Auckland Regional Plan: Air, Land and Water and Rules 10.5.2, 10.5.3, 20.5.13 and 20.5.14 of this Plan means:

Those bodies or companies providing stormwater or wastewater collection and management services within the Auckland Region, being:

- i. in the district of Rodney District, the Rodney District Council;
- ii. in the district of North Shore City, the North Shore City Council;
- iii. in the district of Waitakere City, the Waitakere City Council;

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iv. in the district of Auckland City, the Auckland City Council and Metrowater;

v. in the district of Manukau City, the Manukau City Council and Manukau Water;

vi. in the district of Papakura District, the Papakura District Council and United Water;

vii. in the district of Franklin District, the Franklin District Council;

viii. in the Region as a whole, Watercare Services Ltd;

ix. and such other body providing similar services as may from time to time be approved by the Director of Environmental Management of the Auckland Regional Council.

Stormwater outfall The end point of any pipe, conduit or drain from which stormwater is discharged into the CMA. This includes combined stormwater/ sewage outfalls.

Structure Any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, (including land covered by water and the air space above land); and includes any raft.

For the purposes of this Plan structures include wharves, jetties, seawalls, buildings, or other structures built on wharves, jetties, ramps; pipelines, cables and transmission lines laid on, over (including the air space above) or under the foreshore or seabed. NB: moorings and signs are not structures for the purposes of the Plan.

Taiapure Local fisheries management areas subject to the provisions of Sections 54A to 54K of the Fisheries Act 1983.

Taking In relation to spat catching, has the same meaning as in the Fisheries Act 1996.

Tangaroa Deity of the sea.

Taonga Something highly prized or treasured, tangible or intangible, that contributes to Maori wellbeing. The term equates roughly to the concept of a resource, but incorporates a range of social, economic and cultural associations. Included, for example, are te reo (the Maori language), waahi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, mountains and place names.

Tauranga ika Offshore fishing grounds developed in accordance with regulations arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.

Temporary Military Training An activity undertaken for Defence Purposes. Defence Purposes are those in accordance with the Defence Act 1990. For the purposes of this plan, temporary military training excludes underwater explosives training exercises, involving the release of explosives by divers. The Defence Act also enables access to Defence Areas, which includes areas utilised for temporary military training activities, to be restricted.

Transit storage Temporary storage of cargo or containers between ship and delivery to or from inland transportation. Transit storage in the Port of Auckland is governed by a demurrage system which imposes strong imperatives to limit dwell time to a maximum of 3 days.

Treated sewage from a ship or off-shore installation is that, when sampled at least five times over 24 hours meets, or is better than the following standards: -

- a a faecal coliform standard where the geometric mean of the faecal coliform count shall not exceed 250 faecal coliforms per 100 millilitres;
- b a suspended solids standard where the geometric mean of the total suspended solids content, when suspended solids are analysed by gravimetric methods, does not exceed -

- i 50 milligrams per litre when analysed on shore; or
 - ii 100 milligrams per litre more than the suspended solids content of the ambient water used for flushing when analysed on board ship;
- c a biochemical oxygen demand count where the geometric mean of five day biochemical oxygen demand of the samples of sewage does not exceed 50 milligrams per litre.

Vessel Means every description of boat or craft used in navigation in the CMA, whether or not it has any means of propulsion, and includes:

- a a barge, lighter, or other like vessel;
- b a hovercraft or other thing deriving full or partial support in the atmosphere from the reaction of air against the surface of the water over which it operates;
- c a submarine or other submersible.

Waahi tapu A place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.

Wastewater Liquid (and liquids containing solids) waste from domestic, industrial, commercial premises including (but not limited to) toilet wastes, sullage, trade wastes and gross solids.

Whakapapa Genealogy, genealogical table, cultural identity.

Whakatupu A form of temporary restriction on the use of and access to particular areas or food resources for conservation purposes.

Whanau An extended Maori family including the nuclear family.